

Top 10: Law

Rank	Name of Institute	City	Competence of faculty (200)	Infrastructure and facilities (100)	Pedagogic Systems (100)	Placements (100)	Total Marks (500)
1	NLSIU	Bangalore	176	80	81	84	421
2	NALSAR	Hyderabad	173	77	78	81	409
3	NUJS	Calcutta	174	75	80	78	407
4	NLIU	Bhopal	164	71	75	70	380
5	Faculty of Law	Delhi	161	69	71	67	368
6	NLU	Jodhpur	159	73	68	61	361
7	ILS Law College	Pune	155	68	65	57	345
8	Symbiosis Law College	Pune	149	61	63	55	328
9	Govt Law College	Mumbai	153	64	58	50	325
10	GNLU	Gandhinagar	151	65	56	51	323



SRIKANTH KOLARI

The NLSIU campus in Bangalore

Top 5: Healthcare Management

Rank	Name of Institute	City	Competence of faculty (200)	Infrastructure and facilities (100)	Pedagogic Systems (100)	Placements (100)	Total Marks (500)
1	IHMR	Jaipur	188	83	86	77	434
2	TISS	Mumbai	181	74	83	81	419
3	AIIMS	Delhi	183	71	80	83	417
4	DMS	Indore	158	62	67	68	355
5	Madurai Kamraj Univ.	Madurai	151	57	63	64	335

standards to monitor professional education are common among many institutes. Explains Jamkar, "There has been a massive explosion of educational lines offering tremendous scope for new entrants. In India, the government should focus on primary education and professional courses should not be sponsored by it. The private sector is willing to set up such colleges. The bad part is that we lack integrity and discipline and standards have deteriorated in the private sector. Private colleges just want to make a fast buck. Even in government colleges, standards are far from satisfactory."

Adds V.V. Dewoolkar, dean, K.J. Somaiya Medical College, Bombay, "One problem in existing professional courses is a shortage of faculty. The number of private institutions that have sprung up is high. There is a lack of teachers everywhere because there is less money in it." To some extent, technical education is controlled by the All India Council for Technical Education, which provides certification and accreditation to institutes. But few disagree that its efforts fall terribly short of actual requirement.

However, there are some mid-course corrections being made by the institutes themselves. Analysts believe that the craze for the new courses has little to do with the level of intellect, and more to do with preference. Many students who can, or have, qualified for IIT and IIM are looking at more glamorous professions. They believe in the new courses, which are

not purely academic but driven by industry demand, and which offer specialised and focused training and orientation as required in the real world.

Such thinking is forcing institutions to look at industry-related needs. NIFT, for instance, has introduced new courses like fashion photography. The boom in retail has led it to launch courses on retail management and visual merchandising, which involves setting up showrooms and developing displays to attract customers. Says Amity's Shastri, "There is demand for retail management and as the sector opens up, the demand for trained managers will be tremendous." Says Malobika Sengupta, CEO, Wigan & Leigh College: "Fashion courses already have large acceptance but retail and event management are in focus these days as the retail sector is booming and in 5-10 years, millions of jobs would come up there."

In an environment where new career options are springing up faster than ever before, the government too has begun to change its higher education orientation. Last week, the prime minister's task force on skill development submitted its report to the Planning Commission, suggesting public-private partnership models. This may mark a new beginning and the start of an interesting era. ■

METHODOLOGY

For ranking colleges, faculty members and professionals were asked to rate the institutes on a ten-point scale against four parameters: faculty, pedagogic systems, infrastructure and placements. The average rating was multiplied by the weightage, and was ranked.